

like to know if he is in favor of free trade with Porto Rico.

Mr. Foraker replied that his position had been set forth fully in the report on the Porto Rican government bill. The committee, he said, investigating the subject, became convinced that the people of Porto Rico could not stand direct taxation. This, he said, was not a question of taxation, but of a measure to protect the people of Porto Rico from the suffering of the people of Porto Rico.

Mr. Tillman replied that he had not read the report written by Mr. Foraker, because he had not time to do so. He said that a committee which changed its mind every week. "The senator from Ohio has changed his mind on this subject," he declared.

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Nebraska, who voted with the Republicans.

After the passage of a number of private pension bills and a measure to prevent dangers to navigation from rafts on the Pacific ocean the Senate, at 4:25 p. m., went into executive session and at 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE WILL VOTE TO-DAY.

Conference Report on Relief Bill to Be Adopted This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House today passed 142 private pension bills. Late in the day Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, raised the point of no quorum. The attendance was small at the time, but a quorum was secured, however, after a call of the House.

The conference report on the Porto Rican relief bill was presented, and 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon set as the time for voting on it.

A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of state for copies of letters on file in the department from citizens of the United States complaining of ill-treatment while in the South African republics.

The conference report on the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the land of the arid lands by the United States, by Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, admitting Nicaragua into the Union as a State, for the purpose of acquiring the right to construct the Nicaragua canal through that country.

OBITUARY.

Chevalier De Sousa Correa, Brazilian Minister to Great Britain.

LONDON, March 23.—The Brazilian minister to the court of St. James, Chevalier De Sousa Correa, died at his residence this morning. He entered the Brazilian navy at an early age and rose to the rank of lieutenant of engineers in that service.

He secured leave of absence and entered the British navy, where he participated in several engagements under the British flag. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1874, and in 1875 he was promoted to the rank of major.

He was a favorite in London society and a friend of the Prince of Wales, at the court of St. James.

Charles C. Maffi.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—Charles C. Maffi, former chairman of the state Democratic committee, a horseman of national reputation, and one of the wealthiest citizens of St. Louis, died at his residence here today of pneumonia. Mr. Maffi was about fifty years of age and had never been married. He had an extensive racing stable, and his horses were famous throughout the country.

Mr. Maffi's mother, Mrs. Julia Maffi, who was a native of St. Louis, died several years ago, leaving an estate valued at \$500,000 or \$600,000. Mr. Maffi was a prominent citizen of St. Louis.

Ex-Judge Jesse H. MacMath.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.—Ex-Judge Jesse H. MacMath, who was consul general to London during President Lincoln's administration, died today at his home in this city of heart disease, aged sixty-six years. Judge MacMath, in 1885, was made United States commissioner to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain regarding the boundary between the United States and Canada.

Sherman Rogers.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., March 23.—Sherman Rogers, a prominent citizen of Buffalo, N. Y., died at the residence of his son, John Rogers, in Santa Barbara, Cal., at 1 o'clock this afternoon of cerebral meningitis.

William Lamont Taylor.

NEW YORK, March 23.—William Lamont Taylor, for thirty years a member of the Stock Exchange and also a member of the firm of Taylor Bros., bankers and brokers, died today, aged seventy-five years.

Movements of Steamers.

ROTTERDAM, March 23.—Arrived: Maasdam, from New York, for Hamburg; Rotterdam, from New York, for Hamburg.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Arrived: Arcadian, from Glasgow; Graf Waldersee, from Hamburg.

ALEXANDRIA, March 23.—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, via Genoa, etc.

PLYMOUTH, March 23.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York, for Hamburg; Saxenburg, from New York, for Hamburg.

MOVILLE, March 23.—Arrived: Ethiopia, from Glasgow, for New York.

## ERNE STILL CHAMPION

SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED HIS TITLE AGAINST JOE GANS.

Later's Left Eye Started from Its Socket in the Twelfth Round and He Was Forced to Quit.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Frank Erne, of Buffalo, successfully defended his title of light weight champion of the world against Joe Gans (colored), of Baltimore, before a crowd of 10,000 at the Madison Square Garden.

The Broadway Athletic Club to-night presented the most exciting fight of the season. Erne, who had won his title by defeating Gans in the first round, was again victorious in the twelfth round.

There were many who wagered large sums of money that Gans would win the championship. There was much betting money in sight that Gans was made a favorite at 100 to 90 a week ago, and to-night the confidence of the Maryland people was so well established that they bet on his man at odds of 100 to 70.

There was a strong money-laden contingent from Buffalo at the ring side and every man of the party bet heavily on the little lad from their city, taking every bet offered by the Marylanders. One hundred and twenty-five was the best price offered and the Buffalo people snapped this up so quickly that the price rose to 100 to 50.

At 9:35 Erne climbed through the ropes. His seconds were Frank Zimfer, Joe Fitzpatrick and George Salter. Gans appeared about five minutes later, accompanied by Al Herford, Harry Lyons and Caleb Bond. Before the men were introduced, the referee, John McLaughlin, announced that Erne, of this city, would challenge the winner.

When Erne was introduced there were thunders of applause, but when the Baltimore negro was announced there was very little enthusiasm. The men agreed to have a return match, and Erne was to begin hostilities. Erne's manager, Robert Smith, stepped to the ring side and calling Erne over to him, said: "There shall be no fight for this bout. We will depend on the referee."

The men shook hands at 9:55. Both were careful in the opening round, but each succeeded in landing a blow. In the second round Erne landed a right hand on Gans' head, and Gans' head was thrown back. Erne was a hot exchange in the third, following which Gans put a straight left into Erne's head, and Erne was in a mixup in Gans' corner.

In the fourth Gans sent a left-directed left swing to the head, but Erne stepped in quickly and landed a right hand on Gans' head. Erne rushed and staggered Gans with a right swing on the head in the seventh. Erne rushed and staggered Gans with a right swing on the head in the seventh. Erne rushed and staggered Gans with a right swing on the head in the seventh.

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## ALL ARE IN HARMONY

CARNEGIE COMPANY'S NEW CHARTER SIGNED BY PARTNERS.

Thirty-Six Names on the Paper—\$100,000,000 of Stock Subscribed For—How It Is Divided.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—The Associated Press is enabled to-night to present to the public the following absolutely true status of the Carnegie-Frick controversy at this time: All the parties in interest in the great Carnegie-Frick controversy were in attendance in the board room of the Carnegie Steel Company from 11 o'clock this morning until nearly 5 o'clock to-night, and as a result it is stated authoritatively that not only have all matters of difference been settled and adjusted, but that the separate and distinct amounts which each party is to receive from the great combined capital has been agreed on.

The charter of the Carnegie Steel Company has been signed by all of the parties in interest, some thirty-six in all, and the three first names in the certificates are Andrew Carnegie, followed by Henry Phipps, Jr., and Henry Clay Frick, thus indicating to the world that the old friends and recent litigants are again united and standing together heading the list of those interested in the combined enterprise.

The Carnegie Steel Company's capital is \$100,000,000, and its securities amounting to perhaps as much more, Pittsburgh therefore has the credit of organizing the greatest corporation that the United States has ever known, if not the world, in that it starts out with \$100,000,000 of stock subscribed for over the signatures of thirty-six men who are fully able to respond to their subscriptions for the vast sum of \$100,000,000.

Henry Phipps subscribed over \$50,000,000. Henry Phipps about eighteen millions, Henry C. Frick about sixteen millions, Charles M. Schwab about eighteen millions and Francis T. F. Lovejoy about eight millions. The rest are in scattering amounts, although the list is said to contain and certainly represents in the neighborhood of twenty millions. It is said, too, that the Carnegie Steel Company has never had more signatures representing a greater amount of actual wealth in the mercantile world.

The result of the conference was also an agreement on all minor points of detail. The execution of a power of attorney signed by all of the incorporators giving a general power of attorney to James B. Dill, the New York corporation lawyer who brought about the organization, and in whom all parties seem to have so much confidence that he probably is the representative under a power of attorney in an amount exceeding any sum heretofore known to be so represented.

It is absolutely safe to state that all of the matters of difference have been adjusted, the suits have been withdrawn, the force of the suits is null and void, and the power of attorney, as stated above, and the conferences which may be held from now until the close are simply to arrange matters of detail, and to settle the question of the relative subordinate positions in the large company.

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President Callaway, of the New York Central, Defends His Road.

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Referring to the putting in of the recent twenty-cent rate cut on Chicago and its subsequent reduction, Mr. Callaway said he had opposed the fixing of the rate on such a basis, holding that no business could be obtained by such a move. "I turned out," he said, "exactly as I predicted. The rate was made, but no business was carried, and there was nothing to do but to bring the rate down to a figure which would attract freight."

Mr. Callaway further pointed out that the railroad rates are fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that the Vanderbilt lines were not the only ones to be affected by the rate cut. "At present, the withdrawal of the Vanderbilt lines from the market would be a serious blow to the business of the country," he said.

These will have to come down, or the price of grain at Liverpool will be raised. The available freight room at New York is not adequate to the demand of shippers. The Vanderbilt lines are not the only ones to be affected by the rate cut. "At present, the withdrawal of the Vanderbilt lines from the market would be a serious blow to the business of the country," he said.

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The first of these orders restored carload rates to the level of the rates in effect on the 1st of January, 1900, and the second reduced the rates on live stock 10 per cent, and the third made a 20-per cent. reduction in the rates on grain. The court says that the orders clearly do not fall within the prohibited provisions of the decree.

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